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 second-class matter.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CON-
VENTION.

A National Convention of the Republican party
 will meet at Chicago, Wednesday, the 24 day
 of June next, for the nomination of candidates to
 be supported for President and Vice President at
 the next election.

Republicans, and all who will co-operate with
 them in supporting the nominee of the party, are
 invited to choose two delegates from each
 Congressional District, four at large from each
 State, two from each Territory, and two from
 the District of Columbia, to represent them in
 the Convention.

J. D. CAMERON, Chairman.
 THOMAS B. KEOGH, Secretary.

"Wisconsin is not Republican any way,"
 says General Bragg. Why don't the Demo-
 crats carry it once in a while, then?

It looks as if this will be one of the most
 profitable sessions of Congress for the
 country we have had for a long time. It
 is doing nothing, and the least it does the
 better.

It seems that Mr. Tilden will not satisfy
 the mortgage he holds on the Democratic
 party in New York. So long as he holds
 that he will dictate the name New York
 shall present to the Democratic National
 Convention, and he will likewise determine
 when the Convention shall be held.

The United States Government still con-
 tinues to pay honors to General Grant.
 The Navy Department has ordered the
 United States steamer Pawhatan to leave
 Norfolk, Virginia, for Havana, to carry
 the General to Mexico. A large party of
 Pennsylvanians will accompany the Gen-
 eral to the land of silver, bananas, and rev-
 olutions.

On the first page of this edition of the Ga-
 zette will be found an account of an elab-
 orate scheme to improve the Mississippi
 and its tributaries. All persons interested
 in the plan, and it is one of supreme im-
 portance to the manufacturing interests on
 Rock and other rivers, should send peti-
 tions to our representatives in Congress
 requesting that they use their influence to
 secure the improvements suggested by
 Senator Windom and Representative
 Pound.

There are good prospects for the success
 of the biennial resolution in the Legisla-
 ture, and consequently the Milwaukee
 Sunday Telegraph is unhappy as well as
 uneasy. It labors hard in its opposition to
 this very wise and beneficial scheme, but
 does not pretend to give one single argu-
 ment why "biennial sessions are a hum-
 bug." If the Sunday Telegraph was sound
 in its position, the states of Minnesota,
 Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri,
 and many others, would hasten to adopt
 annual sessions; and from the evidence
 published in the Gazette several
 weeks ago, the States named
 are enthusiastically in favor of
 biennial sessions, and any attempt in any
 of the States to return to annual sessions,
 would receive unqualified opposition. The
 Sunday Telegraph should hasten to show
 the States wherein they are badly fooled
 on biennial sessions, for evidently the
 people there, by practical experience, have
 not found it out. They should not be left
 in darkness any longer, and it is the duty
 of the Sunday Telegraph to brighten up
 the benighted minds of the millions of
 people who inhabit the great States of
 Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Indi-
 ana and Missouri.

The opinion seems to prevail at Madison
 that the session will be a long one on ac-
 count of the number of bills now before
 the Legislature. There is very little more
 business for the Legislature than there was
 last year at this time. Here is a compara-
 tive statement of the business for 1879 and
 1880:

SENATE.	1879.	1880.
Bills introduced.....	197	180.
Petitions and remonstrances.....	21	30
Assembly resolutions.....	14	27
Senate joint resolutions.....	21	14
Senate memorials to Congress.....	5	3
Totals.....	490	353

ASSEMBLY.	1879.	1880.
Bills introduced.....	413	394
Petitions and remonstrances.....	203	23
Assembly resolutions.....	94	27
Assembly joint resolutions.....	21	22
Assembly memorials to Congress.....	7	12
Totals.....	755	678

There are only 55 more bills this year
 than last. There are no more impor-
 tant measures to be con-
 sidered than there were then,
 so that the excuse for a long session is not
 well founded. What business there is to
 do, should be well done, and there is time
 to do it well and yet adjourn at an early
 day. But so long as both houses continue
 adjourn from Friday morning to Monday
 night, just so long will the public business
 be neglected and the session pro-
 longed. If these kind
 of adjournments were necessary, it
 would be well enough, but the fact is they
 are unnecessary, and unjust to the people.
 Niggardly economy is not to be approved,
 but common sense economy is a good
 thing and should be practiced by the Legis-
 lature in the same manner as a careful
 business man would practice it.

Fifty years ago the richest man in New
 York city was John Jacob Astor. He was
 then estimated to be worth about five mil-
 lions. This was a large sum at that time—
 almost fabulous. There are very many
 men in New York now who are called
 millionaires, but there is one whose name
 stands conspicuous, and who may be said to
 stand in the foremost rank of the rich men
 of the world—William H. Vanderbilt. His
 property would inventory over 75 millions,
 and there are careful judges who place it
 at not less than 90 millions, and others
 who can not be counted with in making
 estimates, place it as high as 100 millions.
 He is richer than any single member of

THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 23

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STATE AND NATIONAL.

Congressional Gossip Relating
to the Price of Paper.Congress Far Behind Time with
the Session Business.The Members Spending Most of
the Time Revising the
Rules.Especially in Abridging the
Scope of the Committee on
Appropriations.Whose Powers Have Already
Been Somewhat Reduced.Three Cow-Boys Lynched by a
Mob in New Mexico.On a Charge of Being Implic-
ated in Shooting a Man at a
Dance in Las Vegas.Jim West, John Dorsey and
Tom Henry Were the Vic-
tims.A Mormon Funeral sermon with
a Tragic Ending.President Taylor's Anathema upon a
Young Man Who Had
Renounced the Faith.Other Interesting State and Mis-
cellaneous Items.

SHARPER CAUGHT.

Special to the Gazette.

MADISON, Feb. 9.—Jay Campbell has
 been selling receipts for making soap in
 this vicinity lately, and procuring signa-
 tures of farmers to receipts for agencies.
 He attached the name of one Hanson to a
 promissory note for one hundred and fifty
 dollars which he pledged for his board
 bill, but the Evansville bank to which it
 was taken for discount, suspected fraud and
 sent for Hanson who declared the note a
 forgery.

Sheriff Baldwin was notified and by use
 of the telegraph, captured Campbell at
 Lone Rock. He will be tried here to-
 morrow.

BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Business of Both Houses of Con-
gress far Behind Hand—The Re-
vision of the Rules.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Business in Con-
 gress is already far behind hand, and
 getting more so every week. The House
 has spent the greater part of the time since
 the recess in discussing the proposed
 revision of the rules, and is yet far from
 the end; indeed, it is still in the thick of a
 hot fight over the control of the
 Appropriations Committee, continuing their
 efforts to cripple his powers, upon which
 they have already touched by taking from it control of expenditures for
 river and harbor appropriations, the Agri-
 cultural Department, and public build-
 ings. Meanwhile the Appropriation Com-
 mittee does not consider it wise to report
 any more bills, and everything waits the
 completion of the discussion over the
 rules, which threaten to run on for days
 or weeks yet.

The Senate is taking matters quite as
 easily as the House, and Mr. Hor-
 der day declared that he had never
 known a session where so little had been
 accomplished at this stage. It is evident
 enough that all hopes of a short session may
 as well be given up.

THE PRICE OF PAPER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The attention of
 Congressmen turning to the great ad-
 vance in the price of paper, and some of
 them having a large number of newspapers
 in their districts, talk of introducing a bill
 to reduce the duty of paper. They say
 that, while the great city journals can
 stand almost any advance, for they can ad-
 vance subscription and advertising rates,
 the country papers do not dare do it, and
 many of them will die unless relief is
 afforded by opening foreign competition.
 A Western Congressman in whose district
 thirty newspapers are published, says he
 will introduce a bill to-morrow or next
 Monday to reduce the duty.

MOB LAW.

Lynching of Three Men in New Mex-
ico by a Mob of Seventy-Five Arm-
ed Men.

Las Vegas, Feb. 8.—The cowboys Jim
 West, John Dorsey, and Tom Henry, who
 were implicated in the shooting of Carson,
 at a dance, two weeks ago, were dragged
 from their cells this morning about 3
 o'clock, by a mob of seventy-five heavily
 armed men, who battered down the outer
 door and forced the jailer to give up the
 keys. Ropes were thrown around their
 necks, with hangman's knots,
 the men carried to the windmill pump
 in the center of the plaza, the centre of the
 business portion of old Las Vegas, and the
 ropes thrown over the beams of the wind-
 mill. West was hauled up, while the mob,
 being too impatient, commenced firing at
 Dorsey and Henry, who in a few seconds
 were riddled with balls. There was no
 time for mercy prayers. West, while be-
 ing hauled up, cried out: "My God! my
 mother!" Henry replied: "Sent up, Jim;
 die like a man." No resistance was offered
 the mob, which quietly dispersed.
 The bodies were left until after 7
 this morning. The sun showed a nearly
 naked man hanging twenty feet in the air,
 and two lying beneath him in masses of
 blood, a horrible sickening sight,
 their shackles still upon them. Officers
 cut down the body and laid it with the
 others in the court house for the coroner.
 No friend claimed them. The town is as

quiet almost, as if nothing had happened.
 There is but little fear of more trouble.

MORMON MALEDICTION.

President Taylor's Anathema upon a
Young Man Who Recently Apostat-
ized—Funeral Sermon with a Tra-
gic Ending.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 8.—There was a
 tragic scene witnessed here to-day at the
 Fourteenth Ward Assembly Rooms. The
 occasion was the funeral services of a
 young man named Cain. He was the son
 of a former influential Mormon who pos-
 sessed very valuable property in the center
 of the city, but was cheated out of his
 possessions by Brigham Young during his
 tyrannical reign. At the father's death
 the young Cain came to this city, and suc-
 ceeding in securing many rights. At the same
 time he apostatized from the Mormon faith.
 He was young and very popular here, and
 had no faults save intemperance. Recently he
 visited his sister at Coalville, and while
 there contracted typhoid fever, which, in
 the end, proved fatal. His remains were
 brought to this city, and his mother,
 still an adherent to Mormon tenets,
 insisted on his burial by the Church. John
 Taylor, President of the Church officiated.
 He made some fitting remarks, and then
 said: "But let us return to the young man.
 Was he a Saint? No. He was once a
 Saint, but departed from the Church. He
 left the faith. Did he die a Saint? No;
 he died a drunkard, and will find a drunk-
 ard's grave. He has gone to hell, and
 there is where he deserved to go. With
 one wild shriek the mother screamed: "My
 God, my God, my only son, and to think
 his only fault should thus be made pub-
 lic!" and fainted. The sister, overcome
 with grief, did likewise. They were taken
 home and have since been under the care
 of a physician. The violence of Taylor is
 accounted for by his desire to stop apos-
 tatizing by young Mormons, but it is con-
 demned by all here save fanatics.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 8.—A shocking
 story has reached this city of a boy, near
 Smith's Falls becoming frightened to
 death. He was engaged as cook for a
 number of men. One evening he went
 to a neighbor's and on returning found the
 shanty dark. He struck a match, but it
 was blown out. He did this two or three
 times, and finally looked behind him as he
 struck the match. He caught a glimpse
 several dark objects, which were men
 blackened and dressed to suit. His heart,
 as the doctor afterward said, leaped from
 its stronghold and fell into an unnatural
 position, and he ran to a neighbor's and
 died in a few hours.

THE EXODUS.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 8.—A car-load
 of colored emigrants from the South ar-
 rived here last night.

IMPROVING THE MISSISSIPPI.

While the plan of improving the Missis-
 sippi river, by means of large reservoirs
 upon the head waters of all its tributaries,
 (some information of which is published
 in another column), is an enterprise of
 great magnitude, yet it seems to be the
 only comprehensive and radical method
 of treatment.

It is proposed to control the water in
 detail, rather than in mass. To store
 water when the supply is extravagant, and
 gradually discharge it during seasons of
 penury. The erosion of the banks is
 almost wholly caused by the high water
 under a correspondingly high velocity, and
 the result is the deposit of sediment, crea-
 tion of bars, raising the bed of the river.
 shifting the channel, and the deposits at
 the mouth. The shoal places are trouble-
 some only during low water. If all of the
 tributaries can be made to approach to
 nearly an uniform volume, the Mississippi
 will of necessity conform to the supply, and
 the evils of high and low water will be
 radically and permanently mastered.

By this plan not only the Mississippi is
 improved, but the navigable country be-
 comes greatly enhanced, while their
 value for manufacturing purposes are
 largely multiplied. Every reservoir built
 is a permanent advance in the development
 and execution of a comprehensive and
 radical plan. A reservoir sheds a double
 blessing from its site to the mouth of the
 Mississippi, withholding when there is
 waste, and giving when there is poverty.
 A temporary expedient, a mere
 local defense.

It is doubtful if in the aggregate, the
 reservoir plan will entail a larger expense
 than the present temporary plan of build-
 ing levees, scouring out the mouth, and
 deepening shoal places or canals around them.
 A levee pays back nothing to the
 government, while the reservoir will,
 by encouraging commerce and
 manufactures. Manufacturing inter-
 ests always seek a permanent and
 uniform water supply. The profits of a
 year are often prevented or squandered by
 a lack of power for only a comparatively
 short time. At the feet of the reservoirs,
 and lining the streams below them, will be
 born and matured large manufacturing in-
 dustries, which directly and indirectly will
 repay the government for the outlay.

If the Mississippi river is to be improved
 on the reservoir plan, Rock river ought
 to be included. It does not seem improper
 to ask that Lake Horicon be utilized as a
 reservoir, when it is proposed to build
 three on the Chippewa, three on the St.
 Croix, and two on the Wisconsin.
 General Wilson in his report to the
 Chief of Engineers of the army, on the sur-
 vey of Rock river, set forth in Colonel
 Worral's sub report, estimates the storage
 capacity of Lake Horicon, as six feet deep
 on forty seven thousand acres, or 12,283,
 920,000 cubic feet of water. He estimates
 the water shed area to supply this reser-
 voir at 496 square miles, and states that
 according to the observations of Mr. Lyp-
 ham, of Milwaukee, the average rain fall
 for twenty-four years, was 39.278,
 the lowest being 29.54 inches, and the highest
 44.86 inches.

In view of these figures the value of
 Lake Horicon as a reservoir is apparent,
 and the people of the Rock River valley
 can not afford to ignore so vital an inter-
 est.
 It will be observed that the naviga-
 ble interests of the Mississippi
 and the navigable and manufacturing
 interests of its tributaries, are in har-
 mony. Each would dictate the filling of the
 reservoirs where the supply of water is large,
 and the drawing from them when the
 supply is scant.

THE LEGISLATURE.

It is Now Thought this Session
will be a Long One.As there is so Many Important
Interests InvolvedIncorporated in the Many Bills
Before Both Houses.The Number of Senate and As-
sembly Bills Introduced.The Tramp Law Comes Up as
Special Order To-morrow.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special to the Gazette.

MADISON, Feb. 9.—Both houses of Legis-
 lature meet to-night. To-morrow debate
 on the bill to repeal the tramp law will be
 resumed, and a lively discussion is antici-
 pated.

In the Assembly three hundred and
 ninety-four bills have been introduced and
 in the Senate two hundred and sixty-one
 bills. This is more than last year, and a
 larger proportion of them are of general
 importance.

SUICIDE.

MADISON, Feb. 8.—John Driscoll, a
 farmer living about three miles from this
 village, committed suicide yesterday, by
 shooting himself through the head
 with his rifle. Mr. Driscoll
 was an old resident, of good character and
 habits, and no satisfactory reason is as-
 signed for the deed. It is said that he
 was somewhat in debt, but not sufficiently
 to warrant any sensible man in shooting
 himself.

MR. POLLOCK.

MADISON, Feb. 8.—W. J. Pollock, who is
 so prominently mentioned in connection
 with the appointment of Commissioner of
 Indian Affairs, was a hearty endorsement
 in Wisconsin last spring, in connection
 with the official expose of affairs
 at the Green Bay agency, which
 resulted in the removal of Indian agent
 Bridgeman and his indictment before the
 United States court and the prosecution of
 his bondsmen for the recovery of a large
 deficiency due the government. Mr. Pol-
 lock is heartily endorsed by the people of
 this State, and his appointment would be a
 practical endorsement of Secretary Schurz's
 civil service policy.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Windom and Pound Have Plans for
Improving It.

From Senator Windom, Representative
 Pound, Colonel Walker and the Missis-
 sippi Valley Committee, we have information
 relative to the projected reservoir system
 for improving the navigation of the upper
 Mississippi and tributaries, by holding a
 reserve of such amount of water to make
 good navigation at the lowest of water
 from St. Louis north, and to benefit the
 Mississippi valley below St. Louis by pre-
 venting damaging overflows. Senator
 Windom and Mr. Pound have brought the
 matter before Congress. Engineers who
 have given the matter careful considera-
 tion, and by whom some preliminary sur-
 veys have been made, report that the
 scheme is not only practicable but would

GREATLY IMPROVE THE RIVER.

at low cost. The area of country over
 which this investigation was conducted
 is immense, covering a large portion of
 Minnesota, and requiring an actual exam-
 ination of not less than 35,000 square miles,
 involving a considerable outlay. Some
 water shed tributary to the Mississippi
 River as far down as the mouth of the
 Wisconsin. The theory has been that
 these reservoirs can be constructed by
 erecting dams at the outlet of the lakes
 which empty into the Upper Mississippi
 and tributaries, thus raise the water from
 one to twenty feet, and increase the area
 of flow. The purpose
 has been to maintain all the rainfall, shut these
 dams by means of gates and in seasons of
 low water to increase the discharge of
 water, according to necessity, by raising
 the gates. The first and longest dam will
 be at Lake Winnebago, Cass county,
 Minnesota. The dam will be fourteen feet
 high, and 1,111 feet long, with a reservoir
 capacity of 19,081,367,800 cubic feet. The
 fifth dam, foot of Pokegama Falls, on the
 main Mississippi river, will be seven feet
 high, 400 feet long, being located at a nar-
 row gorge of the Mississippi, cost \$75,334,
 and a supply basin 3,900,323, square feet.
 The sixth dam, on Pine River, foot of
 White Fish Lake, will cost \$55,000; area
 of basin, 788 square miles. The seventh
 dam, foot of Gull Lake at Brainerd, will
 be twelve feet high, 456 feet long, reservoir
 area over 700,000,000 feet, cost \$25,000.

VERMILION RIVER.

will be ten feet high, 2,300 feet long, and
 will cost \$55,215. The area of the supply
 basin is 12,081,367,800 cubic feet. The
 fifth dam, foot of Pokegama Falls, on the
 main Mississippi river, will be seven feet
 high, 400 feet long, being located at a nar-
 row gorge of the Mississippi, cost \$75,334,
 and a supply basin 3,900,323, square feet.
 The sixth dam, on Pine River, foot of
 White Fish Lake, will cost \$55,000; area
 of basin, 788 square miles. The seventh
 dam, foot of Gull Lake at Brainerd, will
 be twelve feet high, 456 feet long, reservoir
 area over 700,000,000 feet, cost \$25,000.

THE FIRST FIVE.

of these dams will flow in succession back
 to the foot of the next one above during
 the entire season and make good river
 navigation, from the whole Upper Missis-
 sippi almost to Lake Itasca, and also make
 400 miles of good navigation between the
 falls of St. Anthony to La Crosse during
 100 days of low water season. Five of the
 seven dams will be located on an Indian
 reservation, so no private property will be
 interfered with by overflow.

THE OTHER TWO.

will be in the pine lands absolutely with-
 out and no damage will arise from over-
 flows. With dams on the St. Croix, Chip-
 pewa and Wisconsin rivers and their
 tributaries, it is expected, will secure
 a good, navigable stage of water during
 the entire year from St. Louis to the head
 waters of the Mississippi, and the estimate
 total cost is \$1,000,000. The system will
 have the effect of reducing the volume of
 floods during the spring on the lower
 country, and increasing the stage of water
 during all the low water season.

TO COMPLETE THE WORK

with the present force it is estimated that

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